

Jordan Times

An Independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز اليومية الأردنية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرائي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Low		High
Amman	22	35
Aqaba	26	40
Deserts	21	39
Jordan Valley	24	40

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 40. Humidity readings: Amman 33 per cent, Aqaba 24 per cent. Sunset tonight: 6:18 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:01 a.m.

In today's Jordan Times...

- Unique Dome of the Rock model: Page 2
- Hassan's new book reviewed: Page 3
- Ceteris paribus by Dr. Majdi Sabri: Page 4
- Automation in archives: Page 5
- Ways to remove oil glut sought: Page 6
- Faisally, Ramtha lead Premier Division: Page 7
- Cries for moderation in Poland: Page 8

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

As financial crisis looms nearer Arab local councils appeal to Israelis

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Agencies) — Chairman of Arab local councils peeled again yesterday to the public to press the interior ministry into bailing them out of their disastrous financial situation. They are all on the verge of bankruptcy and may soon have to close down, they warned.

While Jewish local authorities have their budgets allotted according to the level of public services provided, Arab have a fixed ratio, calculated per capita, he explained. This means that while Krayat Tivon gets over IS300 for every citizen, a town almost twice as large, Shfar'am, receives only an average of IS65-70.

Forum on 5-year plan concludes

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — An open forum to review the five-year economic plan for 1981-1985 concluded today. The Amman Chamber of Industry headquarters today. Participants meeting under the chairmanship of Finance Minister Saleem Al Masra'eh reviewed projects that will be carried out in Jordan over the next five years in the fields of health, social development, agriculture, and housing.

more dissidents executed in Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 15 (R) — Iranian authorities have executed 14 more leftist dissidents in Tehran, Radio Tehran reported today. The dissidents were members of the Revolutionary Front and the Marxist-Leninist group. A 15th man was executed in the western town of Garmanshab on charges of plotting a bomb which killed 12 people and injured 49 in the city square, the radio said. It is not clear when the bombing took place. More than 350 other dissidents have been executed in a crackdown on government opponents since the ouster of former Iranian leader Abol Hassan Bani-Hadad.

banese rightists limit Palestinians' delayed ceasefire

TEL AVIV, Aug. 15 (R) — Palestinian forces shelled the town of Tel Lubia in southern Lebanon today in breach of a week-old ceasefire. The Israeli-backed militia sources said the shelling was a response to the ceasefire. The Israeli-backed militia said it did not intend to pull out of the area, the sources said.

country to cut links through Africa

ISBURY, Aug. 15 (R) — Britain will end its oil links through South Africa at the end of the year and will instead rely on routes through Mozambique, the man of a consortium of oil companies said here.

Police unearth IRA bomb works

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Police said today they had defused 360 kilograms of explosives discovered in a Londonderry apartment they labelled an Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb factory. The explosives, packed in beer kegs, would have been used in an IRA bomb blitz of the downtown business district in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city, a police spokesman said. Some 200 residents of the predominantly Roman Catholic Shantallow district in North Londonderry were evacuated overnight as bomb disposal experts worked to disarm the explosives.

Arab League body to contact Lebanese factions to find peace

BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (R) — An Arab League committee has decided to contact the different factions in the Lebanese crisis as a first step in its attempt to find a political solution, sources close to the committee said today.

Reagan seeks to strengthen firing power against Soviets

SANTA BARBARA, California, Aug. 15 (R) — President Ronald Reagan, interrupting his California holiday, will confer with his chief policy advisers next week on ways of strengthening America's nuclear forces.

Islamabad grants amnesty to 7 pro-Bhutto dissidents

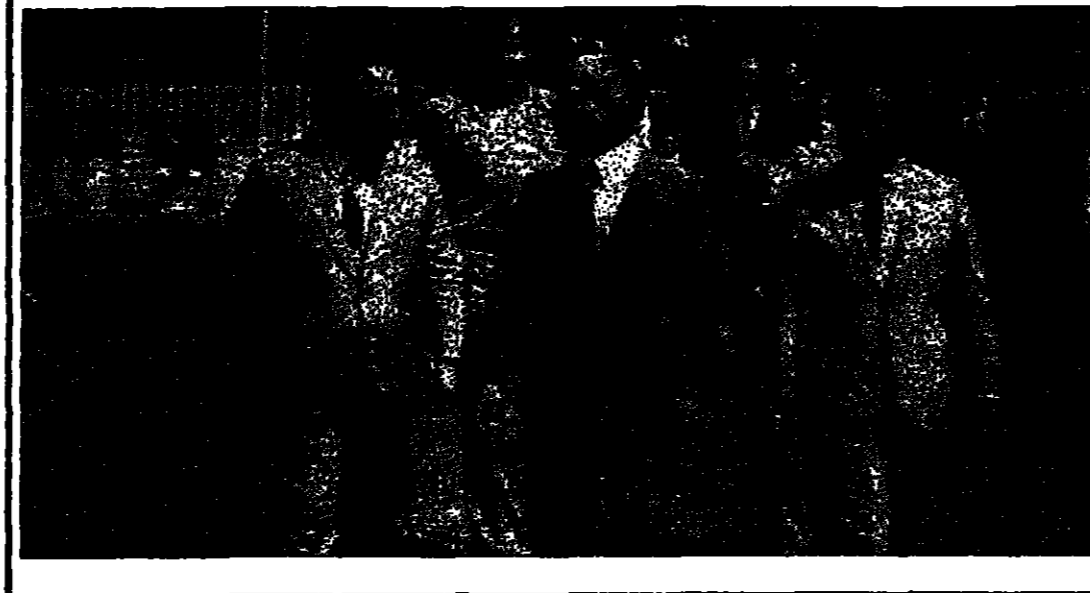
ISLAMABAD, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Seven political dissidents, including three cabinet ministers who served under executed prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, have been released, official sources said today.

Japan marks 36th anniversary of surrender in World War II

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (R) — Japan today marked the 36th anniversary of its surrender at the end of the Second World War with services, anti-war demonstrations and a political controversy over a shrine dedicated to war dead.

Kuwait sentences seven saboteurs

KUWAIT, Aug. 15 (R) — A Kuwaiti court sentenced seven men to life imprisonment with hard labor today for planting bombs at government and Iranian targets in Kuwait. The official Kuwait News Agency said the national security court sentenced six men to life imprisonment and one to seven years in jail for causing a series of explosions near government buildings in June. One suspect was acquitted. The court sentenced another man to life imprisonment and one to two years in jail for blowing up the offices of the Kuwait-Iranian Navigation Company in March. Four others were acquitted. Several Iranian targets in Kuwait have been attacked over the past year as relations between Iraq and Iran deteriorated.



King goes to Baghdad

BAGHDAD, Aug. 15 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein is scheduled to hold official talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein this evening, it was announced here today.

The two leaders held a preliminary meeting soon after the King's arrival at noon today for a brief visit to Iraq. The talks are expected to deal with current Arab affairs and the present situation in the Arab region in general and cooperation between Iraq and Jordan in particular. Upon arrival in the Iraqi capital King Hussein was met by President Saddam, members of the Iraqi revolutionary command

council, cabinet members and senior Iraqi officials. King Hussein is accompanied on the visit by his eldest son Prince Abdullah, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi. Before the King's departure, His Highness Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent. Also a royal decree was issued today appointing Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh as acting prime minister.

On his departure from Amman, King Hussein and his party were seen off by His Highness Prince Mohammad, Crown Prince Hassan, the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni, President of the National Consultative Council Ahmad Al Tarawneh, Court Minister Amer Khammash, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, King Hussein's military secretary,

Tehran accuses CIA of boat hijack, holds Spain responsible for recovery

BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (Agencies) — Iran today accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of masterminding the hijack of a French-built missile boat by exiled Iranians.

The boat was commandeered in Spanish territorial waters and Iran said it was Spain's responsibility to recover the vessel. The Iranian foreign ministry said in a statement broadcast by Tehran Radio that investigation made "the hand of the CIA obvious in the recent piracy" of the missile boat off Spain's southern port of Cadiz on Thursday. It reiterated claims that the boat was now in Morocco, despite repeated Moroccan government denials.

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Ankara to cut suspect detention period

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MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Bani-Sadr not offered asylum in Egypt

PARIS, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — A spokesman for former Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr denied today that the ousted leader had been offered political asylum in Egypt. "There has been absolutely no contact between the Egyptian authorities and Mr. Bani-Sadr," the spokesman said, stressing that Mr. Bani-Sadr would refuse such a proposition. The spokesman was responding to an earlier statement issued today in Tehran by the Iranian foreign ministry which claimed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had offered Mr. Bani-Sadr political asylum. Mr. Bani-Sadr escaped to France July 29 and was granted political asylum on the condition he refrain from making any public declarations.

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NATIONAL

Jack of all trades masters one

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Before bus driver Sulaiman Abu Zaid finished his secondary school education a long time ago, his friends had called him "jack of all trades, but master of none." He tried his hand at almost everything, from playing for the Baq'a soccer team in the early seventies to opening a billiard hall and from blacksmithing to bus driving. Right now, he still describes himself as "jack of all trades" but claims he is "master of one."

Last May, Mr. Abu Zaid pro-

duced a perfect model of the Dome of the Rock in occupied Jerusalem that has made him pour all his interests and talents into the field of art, in which he believes he will excel. "My interest in art goes back to the time, long ago when I used to draw pictures and geometric figures for other students who came to my house for that purpose," Mr. Abu Zaid says. But it never occurred to him that he would do well in his new work: the Dome of the Rock model, he adds in an interview with the Jordan Times.

Like most artists, Mr. Abu Zaid says that the subjects of his work

are of "major moral and symbolic significance to a sizable majority of the people."

"How would you expect an artistic work to be met with acclaim, when it tackles subjects of no interest to the people," he questions.

He also says that before he embarked on his project Dome of the Rock, he had closely scrutinized many pictures of the shrine in order to obtain a high degree of accuracy and perfection.

The dome in Mr. Abu Zaid's model is made of transparent plastic, finished with gold to give the same effect when lit from the inside. The ceiling of the shrine,

where the dome is placed, is made of China tiles with fine touches.

The walls are shaped from cardboard, enveloped with red velvet. Around the four walls of the model, a glittering decorative strip adds to the light effects already existing. "This strip was at the bottom of the model shrine, but I thought that it would be better to elevate it to the top of the wall so that it would be more visible and effective," Mr. Abu Zaid notes.

Despite his scrutiny of many colour and black and white pictures of the Dome of the Rock, Mr. Abu Zaid had not been con-

vinced of the credibility of his work until he made a visit last month to occupied Jerusalem where he saw the original architectural masterpiece himself. "When I saw it, I became fully sure that what I did was a true model of the huge glittering shrine," he says.

But while he seems satisfied with the general shape of the model, Mr. Abu Zaid has introduced several changes to it since he finished it. He says other changes will be made "as long as I receive further ideas from friends and critics."

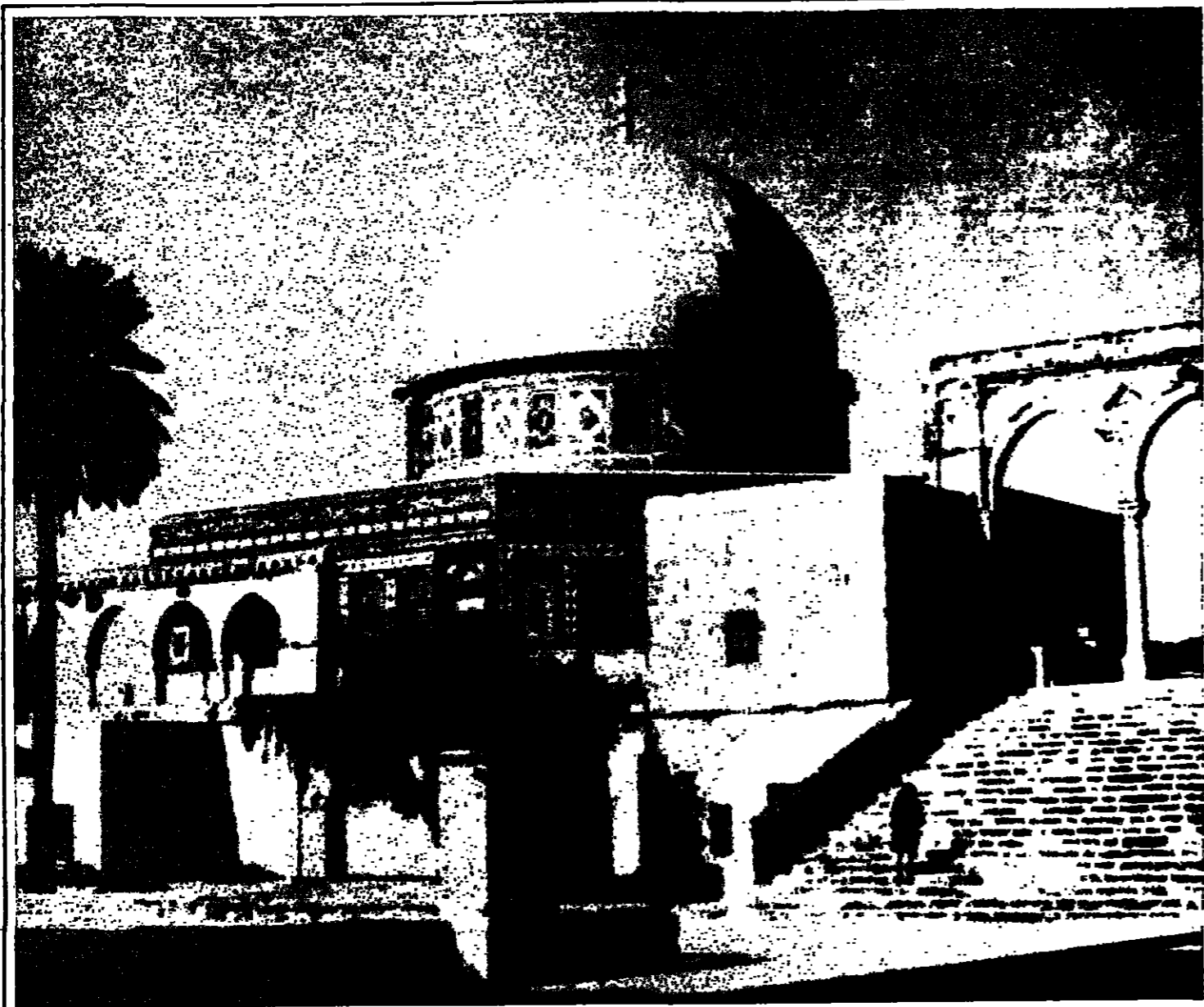
The 1.5 x 1 x 1 metre model is now exhibited at Mr. Abu Zaid's house and already he has had the opportunity to display it at two public exhibitions in Amman. He says he needs "ample space" to display his future works, which he describes as "more cute" than his maiden output.

People, he says, have offered to pay him more than JD 450 for the Dome of Rock model, but he has declined all the offers because he believes that the work is worth more than that. "I know that the raw materials are not that expensive, but still the subject itself bears great significance that appeals to the majority of the population," he says.

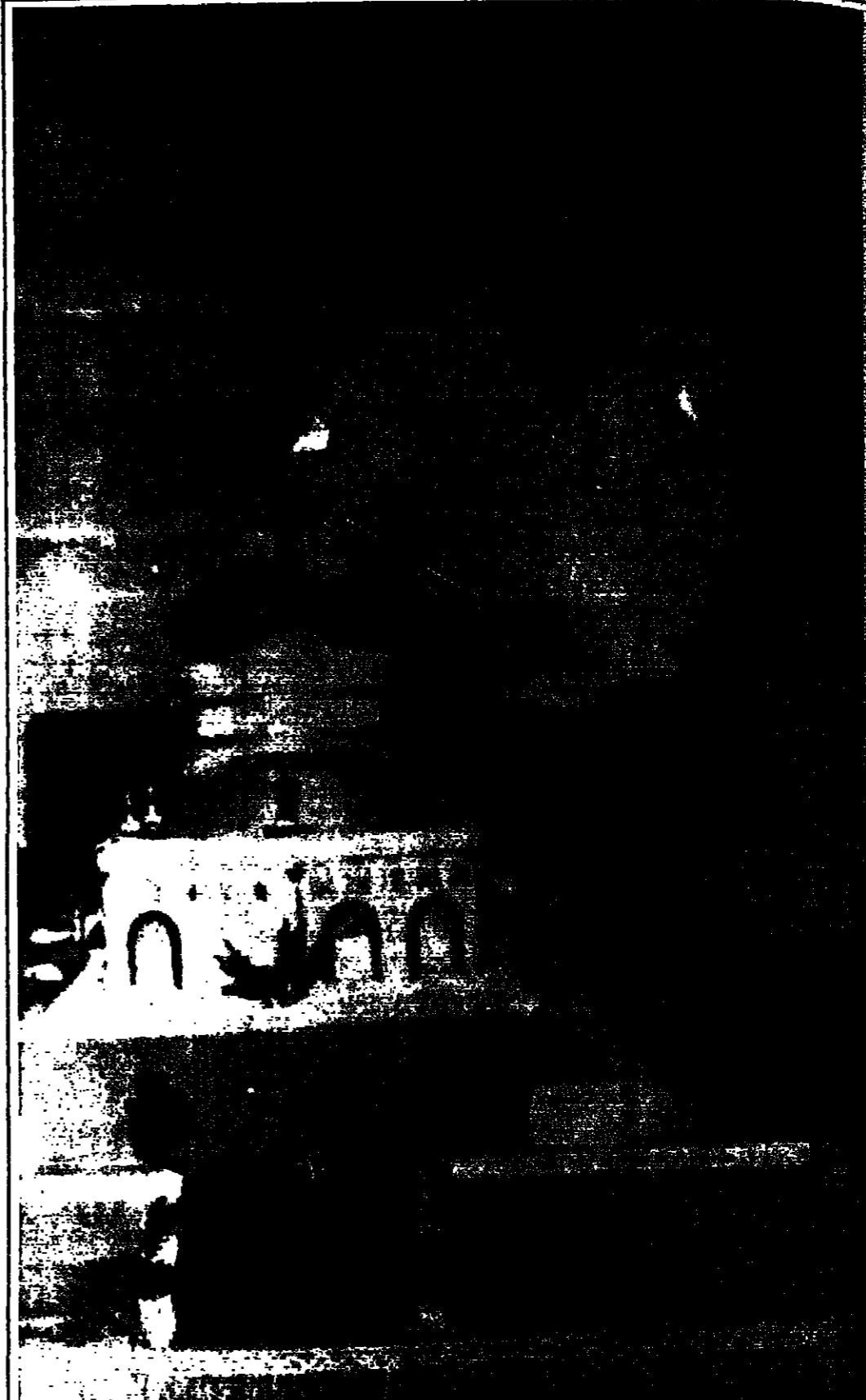
He also says that he is prepared to do any model of any significant site in the Arab and Islamic world, for anybody who likes to have it. "I believe that this 'trade' will be my last to settle in, but all I am awaiting is fortune and good luck," Mr. Abu Zaid says as he recalls how by chance he came to undertake the new trade and how surprisingly he excelled in it.

"The other models I will do, will be better than this because this first work has given me some insight into the perfect model of the Dome of Rock that can be produced," he says. There are other models in the market, "but they lack creativity and stress the commercial side." The models Mr. Abu Zaid refers to are those made of light wood and covered with mosaic.

"Those models bear no similitude to the original shrine as much as mine does," he says, adding that trees, velvet, decorations and the fine touches are missing in the models currently on sale. He concludes that he has sacrificed "many glamorous effects" in his bid to bring the model closer to its original, thus giving it the unique facade not present in other models.



Jerusalem's Dome of the Rock, which Mr. Abu Zaid visited in July to make sure that 'what I did was a true model of the huge glittering shrine.'



Mr. Abu Zaid and his Dome of the Rock model, the subject of which 'bears significance that appeals to the majority of the population.'

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoon
6:00 Children's programme
6:45 The Facts of Life
7:10 Programme preview
7:20 Local programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Local programme
10:15 Stone
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Edward the Seventh
10:00 News in English
10:15 Stone

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Headlines
8:30 Pop Session
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 French Pop Stars
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Music
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Moment
Musical 04:45 Financial Review
04:55 Reflections 05:00 World
News: British Press Review 05:15
Letterbox 05:30 The Maid of the
North 05:45 Letter from America
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the
asking 07:00 World News; News
about Britain 07:15 From Our Own
Correspondent 07:30 Classical
Record Review 07:45 Washington
Square 08:00 World News: Reflections
08:15 The Pleasure's Yours
09:00 World News; British Press
Review 09:15 Soviet Life through
Official Literature 09:45 Sports
Review 10:15 Of Kings and Men
10:30 Religious Service 11:00
World News; News about Britain
11:15 Letter from America 11:30
Play of the Week 12:30 Baker's
Half-Dozen 13:00 World News;
Commentary 13:15 New Britons
13:30 Short Story 13:45 The Tony
Myra Raquel Show 14:30 Cricket
15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Con-
cert Hall 16:00 World News;
Commentary 16:15 From our own
Correspondent 16:35 Financial
Review 16:45 Letter from America
17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40
Interlude 17:45 Sportscall 18:00
World News; News about Britain
18:15 Radio Newsworld 18:30 Is
Medicine Necessary? 19:00 Coun-
try Style 19:15 Radio Theatre: The
Detectives 20:00 World News;
Commentary 20:15 Letterbox
20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00
Portraits of Our Time 21:15 The
Pleasure's Yours 22:00 World
News 22:09 Science in Action 22:40
Reflections 22:45 Sportscall 23:00
World News; Commentary 23:15
Letter from America 23:30 Brain
of Britain 1981

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show; 06:30
News on the hour and 28 min. after
each hour 17:00 News and New
Products (USA) 17:15 Critics
Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00
Special English: News/Words and
their stories, feature "People in
America" 18:30 Music USA

(Standards) 19:00 News and Topical Reports 19:15 News Horizons 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories 20:15 The Concert Hall 21:00 News and New Products USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30 Studio One

AMMAN AIRPORT FOR SUNDAY

ARRIVALS:

7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Aqaba
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:10 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
14:50 Jeddah (SV)
15:25 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:35 Athens
16:45 Rawalpindi (BA)
16:45 Tunis, Tripoli
17:15 Chicago, New York, Vienna
17:30 Paris
17:35 Geneva, Brussels
17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
17:50 Madrid
17:55 Cairo
18:00 London
18:30 Rome (IT)
18:30 Rome
19:00 Geneva, Zurich
19:50 Frankfurt (LH)
19:50 Frankfurt
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)
24:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo
4:30 Cairo
6:30 Paris
6:30 Beirut
7:00 Aqaba
8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
9:30 London (BA)
9:30 Athens, Amsterdam
Beirut (KAC)
London (BLM)
Frankfurt
Rome

10:45 Athens, Copenhagen
Beirut (SK)
11:55 Amsterdam, N. York
11:10 Athens
11:30 Cairo
12:05 London
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
12:40 Cairo
13:00 Cairo (EA)
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
17:45 London (BA)
18:30 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Riyadh
19:20 Bahrain, Doha
19:30 Baghdad
19:45 Jeddah
20:00 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:00 Baghdad
21:30 Bangkok
01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman
Issa Abu Haidar 37123
Mohammad Ibrahim Khaleel
5629/55814

Zarga: Al Haya (-)
Al Adham (-)

Farah Al Aqrabawi 81923

Irbid: Adnan Al Nasser 2415/72418

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Al Salam 30730
Kamel 36236
Al Joufa 77444
Yousif 51822

Zarga: Al Haya (-)
Al Adham (-)

Irbid: Al Wihdeh 2049

TAXIS:

Jerusalem 39655
Tala 25021
Al Amman 56050
Faisal 22051
Al Burj 61028

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520

British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 4203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth W. d. n. e. s. d. at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings; ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal

Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

PRAYER TIMES FOR SUNDAY

Fajr 3:22
Sunrise 4:59

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 99.2/99.4
Lebanese pound 72.4/73.6
Syrian pound 55.7/56.7
Iraqi dinar 725.3/727.6
Kuwaiti dinar 1198.2/1201.6
Egyptian pound 380/390
Qatari riyal 93.3/93.5

UAE dirham 92.5/93
Omani riyal 975/980
U.S. dollar 341.5/343.5
U.K. sterling 615.4/619.1
W. German mark 135.2/136.2
Swiss franc 156.3/158.2
Italian lire (for every 100) 27.127.3

French franc 56.452.1
Dutch guilder 121.8122.5
Swedish crown 63.964.3
Belgium franc 82.583
Japanese yen (for every 100) 146.1747

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najfeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 199
Cablegram or telegram 19

Telephone:

Information 13
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 17
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair services 41

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 70
Eggplant 120
Potatoes (imported) 140
Marrow (small) 150
Marrow (large) 90
Cucumber (small) 160
Cucumber (large) 90
Faqous 120
Peas 230
Okra (Green) 240
Okra (Red) 240
Muloukhiyah 80
Hot Green Pepper 120
Cabbage 100
Onions (dry) 130
Garlic 530
Carrots 130
Potatoes (local) 120

Grape leaves 260
Bananas 260
Apples (African, Japanese) 410
Apples (American, Chilean, Red) 430
Apples (American, Chilean, Green) 390
Apples (Double Red) 250
Apples (Starken) 200
Melons 120
Water Melons 70
Pines (Red) 180
Pines (Yellow) 150
Apricots 200
Cherries 300
Lemons 250
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 120
Oranges (Waxed) 170
Grapefruit 160

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

مكتبة الأمم

BOOK REVIEW

A reasoned look at the Palestine issue

PALESTINIAN SELF-DETERMINATION: A study of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, by Hassan Ibn Talal, Crown Prince of Jordan. Published in London by Quartet Books: 138 pages, with illustrations

Reviewed by Fawzi Ahmad Al Khail

Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's latest book on Palestine contains 138 pages of well-organized material divided into sections, with a foreword and 38 sections. The sections include an introduction, historical background, a reappraisal of the claims, proposed solutions, finally a perspective for peace. The foreword and introduction set the Palestine problem in its proper setting, preparatory to the principal background, which gives the reader a clear view of the issue that has befallen the Palestinian Arabs, and the deprivation they have suffered for over years. This is presented in an elegant, lucid and scholarly fashion. Perhaps one of the better elements characterising the Palestine issue is that which comes at the beginning of the foreword: "Historically," the author states, "Islam have unity, self-determination, statehood and dignity been so bedevilled as in the case of Palestine."

facts to penetrate—especially into the western mind, which until very recently has been unable or unwilling to grasp them, and also to refute Israel's illegal counter-claims.

It is made clear in this part of the book that whereas the Palestinians have until now been denied any opportunity to achieve statehood, massive illegal Jewish and immigration into Palestine has very seriously upset the demographic, social and economic balance in the country, and allowed the Zionists to usurp a state by force as early as 1948. And the process of "elbowing out" the indigenous Arab Palestinians continues until the present day.

It is high time that the legal claims of the Palestinians to their territory were put forward in such a manner, and it is high time that the unjustifiable Israeli claims be contested. This is done successfully in the largest section of the book. Put quite simply, the author confronts Israeli legal and political apologists on their doorstep, and defeats them at their own game.

It is in the chapters on the appraisal of legal claims and proposed solutions that the writer comes into his own, when he states that Israel knows that there will be no peace as long as Israelis deny the Palestinians their homeland. "A proud and ancient people such as the Palestinians cannot be kept out of their lands or in subjection to Israeli military power, in the West Bank and Gaza for ever," he writes.

So, as he concludes perhaps the solution lies in Security Council

Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, reaffirmed in Resolution 338, delineating the requirements for peace between Arab and Israeli, whose implementation may result in "a little bit of territory against a little bit of peace."

Israel's present posture in the West Bank and Gaza and its decision to remain there for "security" reasons may be very convenient, but it is illegal, and is detrimental to world peace.

A just and comprehensive settlement based upon the "reinstatement of the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, and to determine their future and to establish an independent Palestinian state on their national soil" is what is required to put an end to their long years of suffering, and is the only way in which peace and stability are going to reign in this region.

Finally, the author concludes, there is no other option for the Israelis but to deal directly with the Palestinians "in a general conference of settlement," and Israel has "to be prepared to live with a new Arab State of Palestine".

Omani aide visits health facilities



Visiting Omani Health Minister Mubarak Al Khadduri inspects equipment at the King Hussein Medical Centre during a visit on Saturday. Dr. Khadduri also met the director of the Royal Medical Services and visited other medical centres and organisations in Amman. (Petra photo)

King cables Indian and Korean leaders

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable of good wishes to Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy on his country's independence anniversary. The King also today sent a cable of good wishes to the South Korean president on his country's national day.

Police college graduation scheduled for Monday

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — A graduation ceremony for the first class of Mu'ta University's police sciences college will be held here on Monday under royal patronage. His Majesty King Hussein will deliver a speech at the ceremony, and will distribute degrees and prizes to the 56 graduates, who have completed a four-year intensive course. Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, who is also chairman of Mu'ta University's royal commission, will also make a speech at the ceremony. The graduates, who will be commissioned as second lieutenants, will work for the Public Security Directorate. The police sciences college—formerly the Royal Police Academy—is the first faculty of the new Mu'ta University to grant any degrees.

Arab specialised federations begin ninth meeting

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — Chairmen and secretaries general of the councils of Arab specialised federations opened their ninth meeting at the Sheraton Palace Hotel today.

Addressing the opening session Mr. Mohammad Al Sharif, the acting secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), spoke about the role of specialised federations in achieving Arab economic integration, especially in the fields of agriculture and industry, as well as monetary and financial activities. He also pointed out the achievements of the specialised federations and their exchange of expertise and cooperation in overcoming technological problems.

Mr. Sharif proposed the establishment of more joint Arab ventures and an increase in the exchange of expertise in marketing and production.

Also speaking at the first session was a representative of the Arab League, Mr. Nafez Al Daqq, the director general of the Arab Federation for Industrial Development, Mr. Ayyad Al Azabi, and the regional director of the Arab Office for Agricultural Development, Dr. Fahd Al Azab. The meeting is organised by the Arab League General Secretariat in cooperation with the CAEU, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development and the Arab Labour Organisation.

Agreement has been reached between the two sides to organise documentary film shows, lectures on hygiene and health protection and the distribution of booklets, brochures and pamphlets advising families on health matters and how to fight contagious diseases.

These activities will take place at 10 different centres run by voluntary societies and at clubs in Amman and its suburbs.

The campaign will start at the Arab women society's centre in Jabal Jofeh on Thursday, the announcement said.

Financial management seminar opens at AOAS

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — A two-week seminar on financial management in Arab public institutions opened at the Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences today. Opening the seminar, the organisation's deputy director, Dr. Fahmi Shukri, outlined in a speech the importance of the seminar, which aims at developing the skills of staff working in financial departments and the exchange of expertise. Financial data play an important role in guiding institutions' policies, and help to shape resolutions, Dr. Shukri said. Also addressing the 20 participants was Dr. Hani Abu Jibara, from the University of Jordan, the seminar's technical supervisor. Participants will be oriented on modern theories and principles of financial management, and will be lectured on technological aids that can help improve their skills in preparing budgets and conducting analysis of financial reports. Authors and directors of financial departments from various Arab public institutions are attending the seminar.

Indian envoy stresses Jordanian support in celebration remarks

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (J.T.) — India celebrated the 34th anniversary of its independence, marking a large gathering of nationals and Jordanians at a flag-hoisting ceremony at the embassy residence. Ambassador to Jordan G. Ghani Goni said that India's support for the Palestinian cause, including the recognition of the established state of Palestine.

India's support for the Palestinian cause goes back to pre-independence days, when Indian leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru out against injustice meted the Palestinians. Mr. Goni's prime Minister Indira Gandhi reaffirmed India's total

Arab kids due for musical visit

AMMAN, Aug. 15 — Thirty children between the ages of 11 and 14, representing eight Arab countries, will descend on Amman on Sunday and Monday for a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor. The guests will be met and escorted throughout the visit by 10 Jordanian children—four from Amman and two each from Irbid, Salt and Karak.

The countries which have accepted the invitation are Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Oman, Kuwait, Sudan, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Each will be represented by two boys and two girls—with the exception of Saudi Arabia, which will be sending two boys only.

The project, called Common Heritage, is intended as an annual event. It was initiated by Queen Noor last year on the occasion of the Year of the Child, when 11 countries responded to the invitation.

Each year's programme is envisaged as having a special theme, with this year's accent on music. Governments have been asked to select children who are musically inclined, and the programme is full of musical events or occasions to the accompaniment of Arabic music.

On Tuesday, the young representatives will attend a musical play produced by the Friends of Children club at the Palace of Culture. In the evening, they will all get together for an informal party of Jordanian and Arab singing and dancing.

Mr. Nabil Sawalha, Director of the Haya Arts Centre, will act as the master of ceremonies at this party. "The aim is to help the children shed their inhibitions and get to know each other," Mr. Sawalha said.

The Haya Centre itself will be the scene of a visit on Thursday morning, in which the children will get involved in painting, sculpture, puppetry and all sorts of crafts activities available at the centre. Music will be present in the form of the Jordanian *dabke* folk dance.

On Thursday afternoon, the young visitors will be guests of Queen Noor for tea at the Nadwa Palace.

Besides touring historical and important sites in the capital, the children will also be shown sites outside Amman. A trip to Petra on Wednesday has its own musical attraction: youths from Karak and Ma'an will perform for the junior visitors and their hosts, when they dance to Jordanian music right at the ancient site.

A tour of Jerash on Friday will also be enhanced by music when it

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Pakistani independence day celebrated in chancery fete

AMMAN, Aug. 15 — The Pakistani community in Jordan celebrated Pakistani independence day yesterday at the chancery of Pakistan in Jabal Luweibdeh. In the morning, the Pakistani flag was hoisted at the chancery, and the national anthem was played and sung by the community. Mr. Ghayoor Ahmed, charge d'affaires, said a few words about the importance of this day

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The American Embassy is in need of a qualified Shorthand-Typist. Applicants must have good command of English, able to type 40 wpm, and take dictation at 80 wpm. Good knowledge of Arabic is required. Annual salary will be JD 1883 plus fringe benefits.
Please call 44371, ext. 225 for appointment

The Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with deepest regret announces that Mr. Stevan Doronjski, Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of League of Communists of Yugoslavia, passed away on Tuesday, August 13th 1981.
The register of condolences will be open at the Embassy, in Shmeisani, near the Minister of Trade and Industry, on 16 and 17 August, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

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Quelle Representative, Jabal Amman Behind Spanish Embassy, Tel. 44634
AMMAN - JORDAN

CAR FOR SALE
Volkswagen sport GLS, 1980, duty not paid. Cream white, 22,000 kms; with accessories.
Price: JD 3,100.
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Wanted executive secretary with the following qualifications:
Good command of English, typing, telex operating, filing system. Excellent conditions to the right applicant.
If interested call Tel. 814108 between 8:30 - 10:00 in the morning and from 1:00 - 4:00 in the afternoon.

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Ceteris paribus
 By Dr. Majdi Sabri

THE LAST few days witnessed a thorough discussion of the second five-year development plan (1981-1985). The discussion was chaired by the prime minister with the active participation of both public and private sectors.

The successful implementation of this plan will accelerate the development process, and will contribute to the economic and social welfare of this country.

The major appeal of a development plan is that it can significantly influence the pace and the direction of economic development. This, by itself, is an extremely difficult task to achieve because of the complexity of the economic variables which affect the development process. Economic planners, whoever they are and in whatever country they operate, are forced to make certain assumptions related to the expected behaviour of certain variables.

The complicated functional relationships among a large number of interrelated economic variables may also force them to confine their analysis to a small number of variables at a time, on the assumption that all other things remain unchanged or, as some economists are fond of putting it, *ceteris paribus*.

The achievement of the major objectives of a certain development plan relies heavily on the planner's skill in making accurate predictions, and on the behaviour of other factors which will have been assumed equal. Any unpredictable changes in one or more of these factors will inevitably affect the plan's achievements.

It is crystal clear that the Jordanian economic planners have put a tremendous effort into the new development plan. Their aim throughout the preparation stage for the plan has consistently been to bring the closer to the optimal allocation of resources. However, their effective role during the implementation stage must go further beyond the issue of progress reports.

What is really needed is a continuous and thorough evaluation of the plan's achievements, with the participation of both the public and the private sectors. The aim of such an evaluation will be to update the plan and to modify it when necessary. This will be the only way to alleviate the harmful effects of unpredictable changes.



Unconvincing

THE FUNNIES never end. Now, we are told, the United States wants to create a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. That is, in itself, a fine idea, and one that has been proposed and supported by the Arab World for many years. But who's kidding whom? Is the United States proposing a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East, or only in the Arab World? The stark facts are that Israel already has nuclear bomb capabilities (based on enriched uranium stolen from American facilities, no less), and certainly has between 10 and 20 nuclear warheads already manufactured and ready for use.

If the United States is suggesting an effort to keep nuclear weapons out of the entire Middle East, including Israel, then we welcome the idea and will work actively to promote it. But if the American leadership is simply proposing another skewed, shameful scheme by which Israel will be exempted from following the rules of accepted international conduct, then our reply is negative. The United States must keep in mind that it has become a non-credible party in this part of the world. We rarely believe its statements, and, more often than not, we no longer trust its intentions or respect its conduct in the region. Furthermore, we have yet to see any convincing proof that its massive support for Israel is matched by any sense of responsibility for the ravages of Israel's runaway militarism in the Middle East. If the nuclear-free zone proposal is to include Israel, we would like to know how and if Israel is to be included in the scheme. Until then, we regard the whole matter as unconvincing.

Palestinian Self-determination

By H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Jordan Times starts publishing today major excerpts of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan's new book: *Palestinian Self-determination*. The book has been published recently by Quartet Books.

THIS STUDY is supplementary to an earlier study of the juridical status of the City of Jerusalem which was published in November 1979. Although it is not feasible to make a clear separation of the legal issues concerning Jerusalem, on the one hand, and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the other, as they are essentially inter-related, the City and the territories with which this study is concerned, present certain distinct legal features. It is generally conceded that the Arab-Israeli dispute in the Near East is, in legal terms, unique, both in its background and its development. The key legal issues also present certain distinctive characteristics that reflect this unique quality. The Arab-Zionist dispute has proved intractable at least since 1936 when an accommodation might have been reached. Since the termination of the British Mandate in 1948, the dispute has caused four wars and a wide miscellany of acts of violence. At the present time the dispute constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace. The increasing and close involvement of two Great Powers, the USA and the USSR, the sophistication of the weaponry available to the disputants, the oil embargo imposed after the 1973 War, contemporary Israeli intransigence, and the mounting aspirations of the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, have all played a part in exacerbating the sharpness of the dispute. The long drawn-out tragedy of the Palestinian refugees from their homelands, the mounting strength and confidence of Israel, the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty of March 1979, and its impact upon the alignment of the Arab States, have combined to make the political situation in the Near East both fluid and dangerous. The impact of the oil embargo of 1973 has probably been one of the major factors in the lowered economic well-being of the international community.

ing numbers of new Israeli settlements established and planned in the West Bank. The presence of such settlements is used to buttress Israeli claims to security and to give reality to the expanding vision of a State of Israel commensurate, in its borders, with Biblical ('Eretz') Israel.

While these developments have been in progress, the demographic balance of Jews and Arabs within Israel has been shifting substantially in favour of the Jews. This phenomenon is also occurring in the West Bank. So closely is the present economy of the West Bank dependent upon that of Israel that the former is now, to a large extent, integrated into the latter. In economic terms the West Bank is fast becoming an Israeli colony.

The above are but some of the extension of the influence of the USSR in the area. The resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict does not fall within the exclusive grasp of the USA. Such success as the USA may have gained by furthering the peace initiatives carried out by Egypt towards Israel cannot be assumed to be available for resolving the Arab-Israeli dispute and the future of the Palestinians. The very success of the USA as the 'accoucheur' of the Arab-Israeli Peace Treaty of March 1979 may work to the detriment of peaceful endeavours on its part directed to such critical issues as the future of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, the return of the Palestinian refugees, Israel's withdrawal and the disbandment of all Israeli settlements in the non-Israeli territories controlled by Israel.

What then, it may be asked, is the value of a study of the legal issues embedded in the disputes concerning the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights? The isolation and analysis of those legal issues which are considered central to the current Arab-Israeli dispute can play a useful role in any attempt to move towards reconciliation of the disputants, the preparation of a dialogue between them and other interested parties, and preparing the foundations of the proposals for future peaceful relations in the area.

There is also a certain value in 'clarifying' the legal perspectives both in the historical background and in identifying the issues that are fundamental at the present time.

The dispute has gone through many phases since 1922 when the British Mandate over Palestine was established. Each of these phases, as with all aspects of international relations, has its own legal aspect. As one phase gave way to another, fresh and more complex legal issues emerged.

The aspirations of the international community in the post-1945 era are expressed in Article 1 (1) of the UN Charter: '... to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace'. The fact that this intention has too often been thwarted in the post-1945 era in no way destroys its moral and juridical value.

No dialogue designed to reach a peaceful solution of disputes can proceed without hearing the claims of the adversaries and appraising their strengths and weaknesses. This applies to the legal claims that lie beneath the political demands. Law is about life or it is of little value. This is no less the case in international relations. Abstract justice is probably too high an ambition in inter-State disputes. States are composed of individuals, governing and governed. The UN Charter relates 'justice' to 'international law', and with good reason. If international law is the body of principles and rules accepted by States as binding upon them in the conduct of their relationships, then international law is the common base of agreement from which attempts to resolve inter-State and other international differences must be approached.

War, as Grotius pointed out over three centuries ago, is the point at which judicial settlement has failed, the critical point at

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'IE: Washington's reported efforts to seek a treaty against nuclear weapons in the Middle East clearly reveals U.S. intentions to make Israel the exclusive possessor of such weapons in the region. Consequently this would offer Israel the chance to maintain its military superiority, and would ensure continued Zionist-American hegemony and domination of the whole region.

The United States realises that Israel is the only party in the Middle East which has nuclear weapons, and is the only party which has not so far signed the nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty; and it continues to resist attempts to impose international supervision over its Dimona nuclear reactor despite its claims that the plant is being employed for peaceful purposes.

It is clear then that the U.S. is launching its efforts for a treaty now in the wake of Israel's raid on the nuclear reactor in Baghdad with the hope of impeding Iraqi efforts to reconstruct the plant.

Of course the U.S. will seek to pressure France and other nations to prevent their cooperation with Iraq in carrying out its project. We would like to ask Washington whether Israel would ever honour any nuclear treaties, and whether Israel would allow others to deprive it of the nuclear weapons it now possesses.

The Arabs, if given favourable answers to these questions, would certainly accept Washington's proposals and will be willing to cooperate in making the region a nuclear-free zone.

AL DUSTOUR: It has become evident now that Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's mandate in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip will usher in the most dangerous phase yet of the Zionist oppressive rule.

Perhaps this mandate signals the start of the final countdown for total Israeli annexation of Arab land as declared by Prime Minister Menachem Begin before the Knesset.

No matter how hard Sharon will try to make the autonomy rule seem attractive, and whatever his efforts will be to lure the Arab inhabitants towards his web, he can deceive no one. Arabs under Israeli rule know for sure that the Zionist strategy remains unchanged — based on aggression, expansionism and domination of Arab territory.

The Arabs in general, and the Palestinian people in particular, realise that Sharon is one of their most wicked and bitter enemies who has exercised a policy of terrorism and oppression over the Arab inhabitants.

Throughout his political and military careers, Sharon has been intent on encouraging Zionist extremists to establish settlements on confiscated Arab land and offering them protection and facilities to achieve that goal. He is a member of Begin's government which had won the election on the basis of adherence to the Zionist principles and ideology which considers the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as an integral part of the Zionist state.

Surely, this government would not have granted Sharon his mandate had it not reckoned in advance the programme which he will implement, and his efficiency in handling this task. Therefore the proposed dialogue with the Palestinians which Sharon is about to embark on is nothing but a snare to trap a few local inhabitants whom he hopes to bring to the negotiating table.

Of course the Israeli government knows in advance that the Arab inhabitants will reject the autonomy rule since it is no more than another form of occupation designed to keep them under the total mercy of the Zionist state. When finally the autonomy plan fails altogether, the Israeli government will tell the world that the Arabs do not want to cooperate with Israel.

In view of the situation, the Arab states should not stand idly by and leave their brethren to the merciless enemies. They must find more effective means for supporting their brethren's steadfastness and should adopt speedy and unanimous action to bring about international pressure to bear on Israel and prevent it from executing its malignant designs.

This study is limited to the confines of its title. That title excludes a number of other controversial legal matters, although some of them are germane to the contemporary status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This study is not concerned with the legal status of Jerusalem, although it is manifest that no settlement of the future of the West Bank or Gaza Strip can be divorced from the future of the city.

In October 1974, Arab Heads of State and Government declared their affirmation of 'the right of the Arab Palestinian people to the return of its homeland and its right of self-determination', and recognized the PLO as 'the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people'. Soon after, the General Assembly (by 105 votes to four, with twenty abstentions) invited the PLO to participate in its proceedings. On 22 November 1974 the General Assembly passed (by eight-seventy votes to eight, with thirty-seven abstentions) Resolution 3236 (XXX) establishing international recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people. In 1975 the Assembly established a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (known informally as the Committee on Palestinian Rights) now composed of twenty-three members and ten observers.

Such factors heighten the tension between Israeli and Palestinian political ambitions. The Israelis have become more demanding about their national security and the recognition of Israel by the Arab neighbour States. The Palestinians have become more insistent and emphatic that they will be content with nothing less than a Palestinian State in the territory of the former Mandate of Palestine in which Israel has been militarily present and dominant since the June 1967 War. At the same time Israel, in its new 'forward' policies, has shown increasing reluctance to withdraw from the territories it has occupied since that war, in particular, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the eastern City of Jerusalem and its environs. As an adjunct to the territorial sovereignty claim of the Palestinians, and the Israeli denial thereof, there is the ever-present refugee question. Three million six hundred thousand Palestinians now live as refugees outside the territory of the former Palestine Mandate. This situation is, in its turn, exacerbated by the increas-

ing number of new Israeli settlements established and planned in the West Bank. The presence of such settlements is used to buttress Israeli claims to security and to give reality to the expanding vision of a State of Israel commensurate, in its borders, with Biblical ('Eretz') Israel.

While these developments have been in progress, the demographic balance of Jews and Arabs within Israel has been shifting substantially in favour of the Jews. This phenomenon is also occurring in the West Bank. So closely is the present economy of the West Bank dependent upon that of Israel that the former is now, to a large extent, integrated into the latter. In economic terms the West Bank is fast becoming an Israeli colony.

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The above are but some of the

which the civilised adjustment and disposal of international disputes gives way to violence and force. Justice according to law is the pragmatic peak of achievement in international relations. The alternative is the unilateral assertion of the 'justness' of its claims by each disputant and the correlative 'unjustness' of those of its opponent. Such claims do not lend themselves to objective determination. The usual outcome is armed violence.

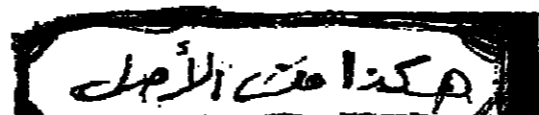
Since this study is concerned with the juridical status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the legal issue of the territorial sovereignty in respect of those territories in the central legal issue to be considered. Beneath it are clusters of subordinate legal issues. Whether territorial sovereignty exists in respect of a particular part of the earth's surface at any time, and in what political and legal entity it inheres, if any, controls what that entity may lawfully do in that area, and the lawful authority it may exercise over all persons in that area. It may be said that any judicial organ entrusted with deciding, according to law, a large number of the matters in daily dispute in the West Bank and Gaza Strip could not avoid determining the question of whether there is territorial sovereignty in those areas and in what body, if any, it now inheres. Having regard to the history of these territories since 1922, the determination of that fundamental question is a difficult matter.

If the better legal answer be that territorial sovereignty over these territories is not at present vested in any political entity, it may become necessary to consider which entity has the better claim to it. This matter is not confined to the status of the territory, but includes the claims and status of the inhabitants and of those who have fled from it, and the latter's rights of return and compensation.

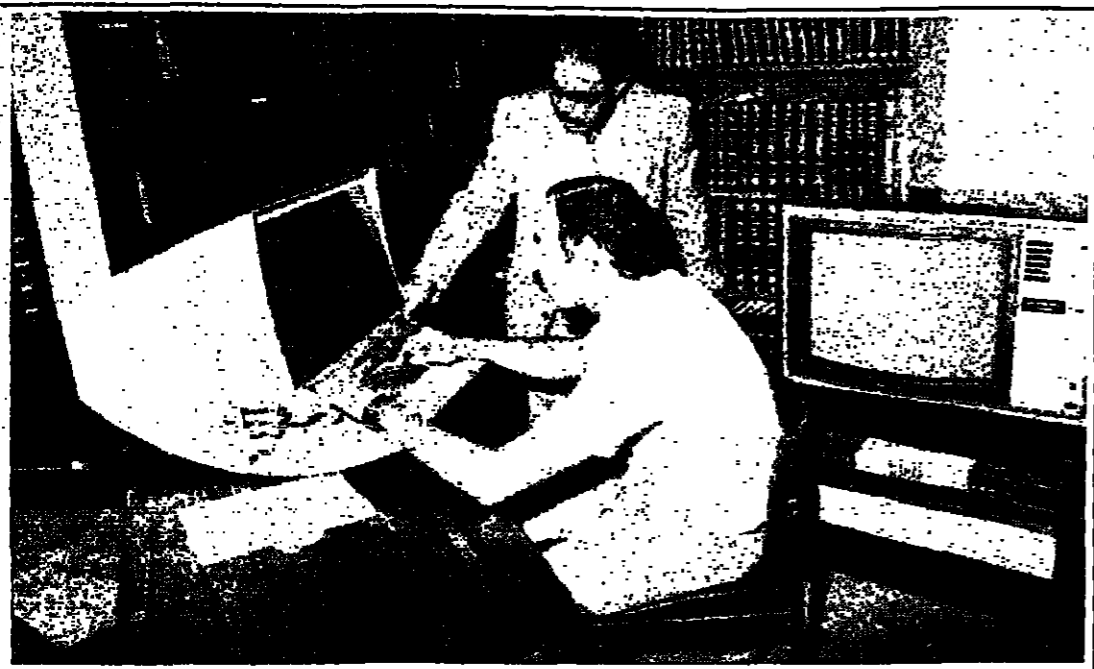
The peace concluded between Israel and Egypt in March 1979 has been ambivalent in its political results. One major area of conflict may have been removed, but it has accentuated the likelihood of conflict in other directions.

A further fundamental legal issue is the nature of the authority which has been, and is being, exercised *de facto* in those territories, i.e., the authority exercised by Israel since 1967 to the present time. The legal nature of that authority determines the lawfulness and unlawfulness of the acts of administration and control performed by Israel therein during the last fourteen years, including the right of Israel to remain in those areas and the conditions it is legally entitled to demand, if any, before its withdrawal from such territories. Such legal questions flow from the nature of belligerent occupation, control of 'administered areas', purported annexation, quasi-trusteeship, and the right of self-defence.

As to the future, an important legal issue will be the meaning and significance of the principle of self-determination of peoples, referred to in Article 1 (2) of the UN Charter: '... to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples...' This principle has undergone considerable development since 1945. The embryonic form of this principle lay at the root of the concept of the Mandate of 1922. This 'principle' has now been trans-



Keeping track of records and reading



For archives, automation means the preservation of records on microfiche

THE DEPARTMENT of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DNLDA) as many and diverse activities; it is with the introduction of archives into Jordan that it is making great progress, according to Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, the department's director.

The department tries to treat all archival materials in such a way that they will lend themselves to automation, Dr. Sharkas told the Jordan Times.

In the libraries this means the system will eventually be computerised; but in archives it means the use of microfilm — which is already the way two government offices are now operating. Both the Passport Department and the Traffic Department this year started filing their day-to-day records — the active archives — on a microfilm system designed by the DNLDA, so far successfully. The army is now trying for a storing and retrieval system through microfilm.

Dr. Sharkas was elected last year as president of the Arab regional branch of the International Council of Archives — an important body in its field. It is via this stitute, scholarships being varied from the regional board, at it was decided each Arab country should sponsor 10 students to study archives at the Arab archivists' Institute in Baghdad, which is a two-year diploma course after general education. Jordan sent off almost its full

quota of students last year, and the return of these pupils as qualified archivists will help the development of archives here considerably. The DNLDA has also made



Dr. Ahmad Sharkas

In the second part of a two-part series, Meg Abu Hamdan looks at the Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives work to promote archival and library services.

substantial progress in its drive to establish more libraries in the country — not an easy task, as the department had to start at the grass roots of the problem, by increasing people's awareness of the value of reading and by encouraging the habit, which is something that is not very developed here. The reason for this is obscure, especially so when Dr. Sharkas reiterates the fact that "Islamic culture has always urged people to read. In medieval times there were 3-5 million Islamic manuscripts scattered all over the world, which at that time exceeded the output of any other culture. But in recent times, perhaps for political, social and economic reasons, people have turned away from reading."

One way of encouraging a return to reading has been the celebration of an annual Book Week, which the Department organises for every first week in April. Dr. Sharkas was particularly happy about this year's response to the occasion. "When we first started the National Book Weeks, the only participants were from the department itself," he said. "This year, however, every district in the country became involved. There were panel discussions at the University of Jordan, a children's book display in Zarqa, I gave a lecture at the Writers' Association and Irbid and Karak held their own book exhibitions too."

Another way of stimulating interest in books are the children's reading competitions in which participants are asked to read a certain number of books, on which they will be later asked questions. "All the various levels have shown improvement," Dr. Sharkas said.

The biggest obstacle faced by Dr. Sharkas when he started the department was the lack of qualified manpower. So almost immediately in 1978, with the support of the British Council, the department introduced a library science, documentation and archives post-graduate diploma course at the University of Jordan. Graduates of this two-year course are now teaching in community colleges and schools, or are

employed at the DNLDA and libraries. The following year, library studies was introduced as one of the vocational training courses in the comprehensive school system. Teaching classification, cataloguing and the significance of books, it proved to be a popular choice among girls; and this year will see the graduation of the first pupils, who will form another supporting group.

Finally, in 1980 library science courses began in six community colleges, and when they graduate in another year the students will fill many vacancies, teaching in schools and becoming assistant librarians.

All these efforts have certainly increased public awareness, as demonstrated by the fact that recently Dr. Sharkas received the first request from a community for a public district library. Using this opportunity as a case study for future district libraries, many facts have been obtained about the area, the social orientation of the community, the number of children and other indicators. A site has been allocated, but Dr. Sharkas is not yet willing, until further work has been done, to reveal the location.

In the meantime, work goes on towards the establishment of a National Central Public Library. This will be the country's largest library, and already a nucleus of 20,000 books has been gathered together. These are stored at the department's centre near the Third Circle in Jabal Amman and its old offices in Wadi Saqra, and can now be used by anyone.

Finding out what books are available will become very easy when the National Union Catalogue has been compiled. This catalogue will list all the books that are available in the country, including all books at the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Royal Scientific Society and other institutions. A person wanting a particular book would then look in the catalogue to see where it is, a telex would be sent to the centre where the book is being held and the book would then be despatched to the library



Keeping close track of vital records (Staff photos by Harout Balikgean)

most convenient for that individual. In effect, this is an inter-library loan system.

This method, besides giving easy access to all the available books, has two main advantages. First, the books will be spread all over the country, and not accumulated in one centre; and second, instead of buying 10 copies of the same book for distribution to each

different library, the department can buy 10 different titles.

Eventually it is hoped there will be a network of small public libraries throughout the country, all connected to the central library, which will be located in the capital.

This year, money has been allocated for the drawing up of proper working plans from the sketches

that have been submitted for the design of the National Central Public Library. No site has yet been finally chosen for this multi-purpose complex, but among the ideas for its location are the Sports City complex or the area near the amusement park in Ras Al 'Ain, which is an up-and-coming commercial area, central and accessible to all.



Recording library resources systematically

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ECONOMY

On eve of emergency meeting

Oil aides to attempt winning Saudi Arabia on cutting glut

BAHRAIN, Aug. 15 (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and at least two other oil ministers will meet in Geneva on Monday, two days before an emergency meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Gulf oil ministry sources said today.

Sheikh Yamani will be joined by Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah of Kuwait and Humberto Calderon Berti of Venezuela and possibly other ministers, to discuss compromise positions on reducing a world oil glut, they said.

Sheikh Yamani said yesterday he expected OPEC would agree on a new unified price at Wednesday's formal meeting of all 13 OPEC oil ministers and if it did Saudi Arabia, the world's largest

exporter, would allow its near-record output to fall.

The ministers who meet on Monday will attend session of experts drawing up a long-term OPEC strategy which includes a formula linking prices to Western economic performance.

But the sources said they would also meet separately in an attempt to thrash out positions ahead of Wednesday's talks.

Sheikh Yamani said yesterday he wanted average OPEC prices reduced and frozen. Kuwait has in the past rejected any price cuts while Mr. Calderon Berti said last week he would press for a unified price structure at the \$36 level now used as a base rate by all OPEC countries except Saudi Arabia.

The long-term strategy committee also includes Iran, Iraq and Algeria, but the sources said it was not yet known if they would be represented at ministerial level.

Saudi Arabia has been producing 10.25 million barrels of oil a day (b/d), nearly half OPEC's total output, in an attempt to use the world oil glut to force down other OPEC prices to nearer its own rate of \$32 a barrel, the lowest in the organisation.

The flood of cheap Saudi oil has forced other exporters to cut output because of a lack of buyers for their higher-priced crudes and some OPEC countries are beginning to suffer financial hardship.

Until now, however, most OPEC countries have rejected price cuts.

U.S. controllers walk out may hit tourism, gambling

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (R) — Stock market analysts working for major New York investment firms are worried that the air traffic controllers strike in the United States could hit industries such as tourism and gambling.

Hotel chains and leisure industries could be severely affected if business travel shrinks or if late summer holidays are cancelled.

Particularly vulnerable are hotels with gaming operations in Las Vegas and holiday spots in Florida heavily dependent on air travel, the analysts say.

"The controllers' strike began August 3 when about 12,000 controllers left their posts and received dismissal notices. Supervisors and some union controllers have kept flights going.

Airlines say they have been operating about 75

per cent of their usual flights and that they have accommodated all passengers wishing to fly. But analysts say the airlines are not taking into account those travellers who may have deferred or cancelled trips.

Last week, the Reagan administration began dismissing strikers and taking applications to fill the vacant positions. The analysts say this move could lead to service disruptions for up to two years while a new crop of controllers is trained.

"On the bright side, hotels and casinos in Atlantic City, New Jersey, as well as amusement parks near metropolitan areas could pick up extra attendance as most of their patrons use ground transport.

Dan Lee, who follows hotel stocks for the New York investment firm Drexel Burnham Lambert, said he told clients the strike could have a serious effect on stocks and to watch them closely.

He said a lengthy disruption could cause serious problems for the hotel industry in general and especially for companies with investments in Las Vegas.

India takes over BOC's stake in oil companies

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (R) — The Indian government said yesterday that it had agreed with the British-owned Burmah Oil Company (BOC) to take over the company's stake in Oil India Limited and Burmah's subsidiary, Assam Oil Company.

Several years of negotiations between the government and Burmah Oil produced a package under which BOC would receive \$26.37 million in compensation, an official statement said.

BOC owns 50 per cent of Oil India, which has an annual production of about three million tonnes (\$60,000 barrels a day) of crude oil from its fields in India's north-eastern region.

Assam Oil, the country's oldest petroleum company in north-eastern Assam state, has a 500,000-tonne-capacity refinery at Digboi.

Transfers of Burmah Oil's interests to India, with retrospective effect from January 1, 1977, will become operative after a bill is passed at the session of parliament opening on Monday.

BOC would also need to be paid the compensation to effect the transfer, the statement said.

The deal also includes the take-over of marketing assets and liabilities of BOC's principals, the statement said.

However, BOC's financial interests in the Tinplate Company of India will not be taken over.

With the proposed takeover of BOC's interests in India, the entire domestic oil industry will now be fully owned and managed by the government.

The government has in the past nationalised and paid compensation to Burmah Shell, Esso and Caltex.

Labour militancy increases in South Africa's mines

By Steven Friedman

JOHANNESBURG: After several years of relative tranquillity, South Africa's gold mines have been hit by an upsurge of unrest among their black migrant miners.

Five mines have experienced incidents of violent protest in recent weeks, in what amounts to the most serious disturbances among the industry's 450,000-strong black labour force since the mid-1970s, when more than 200 miners died in riots.

The latest unrest comes at a time when manufacturing industry in South Africa has experienced a dramatic increase in black labour militancy, and a sharp rise in the number of industrial disputes.

According to official figures, there were 207 strikes last year, costing 174,000 man-days, more than the figure for man-days lost in the entire 1975-79 period.

It is estimated that there has

been at least a strike a day this year, but it is only in recent weeks that the gold mining industry, the real motor of the South African economy, has been affected. The truth is that mining remains a very separate world to the rest of the country's industry, and there is little evidence to suggest a direct tie-up in the industrial unrest.

The strike wave in industry followed a marked increase in black worker skills and assertiveness. It coincided with the growth of an increasingly sophisticated trade union movement. Most of this has passed the mines by.

Legislation due to be tabled soon in the South African Parliament would open official trade

union rights to all workers, including migrant mineworkers. At the same time there is a major debate within the industry on how best to respond both to trade unions, and to the need for more skilled black miners.

There has been no black union of significance in the mines since the 1940s. The principal reason lies with the migrant labour system, on which the mines still depend.

There are 450,000 black workers on the mines, the vast majority of whom are migrant workers on short-term contracts, living in huge, barracks-like single-sex hostels. About 40 per cent of them come from South Africa's neighbouring countries, such as Lesotho and Mozambique. The rest are from South Africa's ban-tustans, the tribal homeland.

Migrant workers are difficult to organise because they are housed on mine property, where union recruiters are liable to arrest unless they enter with management permission. The workers

are also liable to summary dismissal if they down tools and breach mine discipline.

The industry has traditionally resisted black unionism. Its majority submission to the Government's Wiehahn Labour Commission argued against black unionisation on the mines. Most

Black labour militancy is on the increase in South Africa, but recent unrest in the gold mines has less to do with the growth of sophisticated black trade unions than with conditions in a world that is unlike the rest of the country's industry.

mines have only recently introduced a system of in-house liaison committees for black workers — a system which is rejected as "toothless" by black workers in manufacturing industry.

The industry's annual black

wage award therefore involves no bargaining or consultation with black workers, and generally reflects employer priorities.

Real black wages rose by more than 200 per cent in the 1970s as the mines attempted to attract local workers, and thereby lessen their dependence on labour from

potentially hostile neighbouring African states, like Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The rate of increase has recently slowed.

The recent disputes at Anglo American's President Steyn mine, and at the Rand Mines' group's East Rand Proprietary Mine (ERPM), provided a classic example of how communications' between black miners and their management often fail.

A cause of both disputes was the introduction of a new death

benefit scheme, offering greatly increased benefits for the families of men who die at work, in exchange for a relatively small compulsory contribution.

But some workers were suspicious of the new deductions, and protested violently. At President Steyn, one worker died, and R1 million (\$1.06 million) worth of damage was caused.

Despite repeated similar examples of the failure of the present system of communications, most major mining houses remain sceptical about a more formalised system of industrial relations through the medium of trade unions. Draft guidelines drawn up within the mining industry give an insight into its attitude.

The guidelines suggest that unionists should not be allowed to meet workers in the compounds or at work. They also advise mines not to bargain with unions — even if they represent a majority of workers on the individual mine — unless they represent 30 per cent of eligible workers in the mining industry as a whole.

The draft rejects negotiation with unions which do not register with the government. Some interpret it to mean that blacks could not be unionised unless the white

union in their job category wished to recruit them — and some white mine unions are opposed in principle to black unionisation.

The guidelines have not been finalised and mine employers stress that they could be changed in the future. They also reject the charge that they are designed to keep unions out. But unless they are drastically revised, and unionists are permitted free access to workers, they are likely to act as a brake on unionisation.

The fact that most black miners are migrants also has the effect of isolating them from those trends in secondary industry which have encouraged rising militancy. In particular, black miners have not benefited from the skilled status which an increasing number of black workers in industry enjoy. They are legally barred from holding blasting certificates — the prerequisite for official skilled worker status underground.

A government commission report, due soon, is expected to recommend that they be granted access to these certificates — but only if white mine unions are consulted, and they are likely to oppose it. The Mine Workers' Union has even threatened to strike if blacks are granted the cer-

tificates.

These factors have inhibited the growth of formal worker organisation and black assertiveness. But they have not resulted in sustained unrest. Unlike the strikers in industry, mine unrest is usually entirely unpredictable — and violent.

The recent unrest demonstrates how any job change, however well-intentioned, can spark disturbances as "misunderstandings" of management announcements occur. Trouble can also be sparked by relatively trivial surface causes. One major riot occurred over the preparation of a meal.

Some employers blame tribal rivalry, while others believe the compounds are vulnerable to infiltration.

But studies on the industry advance a different theory. They argue that the migrant labour system itself is at the roots of violent unrest.

Social scientists believe the system creates constant tensions by separating workers from their families. This argument received support from a government inquiry into the violence of the 1970s, which was suppressed.

Financial Times news feature

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

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5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
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Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: _____
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Fourth week of Premier Division

Faisally share leadership with Ramtha

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (J.T.) — The fourth week of the Premier Division ended with Ramtha and Faisally sharing top position.

Yesterday's matches included Hussein vs Ein Karem, Ramtha vs Ahli and Jazeera vs Al Jeil.

and the scoreline at 3-1.

Ramtha 3 Al Ahli 0

Al Ahli just could not get it right yesterday in the face of a very determined Ramtha.

The score could have been much larger but the woodwork and bad luck denied Ramtha this chance.

Jazeera 2 Al Jeil 0

Two goals gave Jazeera a win and added to the celebrations still

going on after winning the first ever Football Association Trophy last week.

The first half saw no goals although Al Jeil played a very disorganised game and Jazeera just could not take advantage of Al Jeil's mistakes.

Al Jeil performance did not improve in the second half much to the dislike of their supporters who must have thought that hav-

ing a cup of tea was more exciting.

Jazeera woke up to the fact that the chances were there for the taking and soon enough scored the first goal.

About 6,000 demonstrators chanting "don't play rugby with a fascist state" marched on the match venue and some clashed with police.

Protests continue as All Blacks win the first test

WELLINGTON, Aug. 15 (R) — Police arrested 150 people in anti-apartheid protests in three cities today coinciding with the first rugby international match between South Africa and New Zealand in Christchurch.

Riot police baton-charged a group of 200 protesters who tried to break through police lines into the ground. Twelve demon-

strators were later treated in hospital but no serious injuries were reported.

An estimated 2,000 police, nearly half the country's total force, were deployed in Christchurch which had been braced since yesterday for serious trouble during the match, won by New Zealand's All Blacks by 14 points to nine.

Police said that of the 150 arrests, mostly for disorderly behaviour, less than 30 were made in Christchurch. The others were in Auckland and Wellington

where protest marches disrupted traffic.

The South Africans, who have been tightly guarded throughout their two-month New Zealand tour, were smuggled into the ground before dawn for today's match. Police said today's protests were mostly orderly and low key.

The start of the match was delayed by five minutes while officials checked the playing surface after some protesters had run onto the pitch.

In Auckland, eight protesters stormed into an Air New Zealand

airliner as it was preparing to take off for Wellington. They stayed in the plane with the 90 passengers for half an hour before being ejected by police.

Two demonstrators climbed a television mast in Wellington to protest against the TV transmission of the match to South Africa.

A New Zealand broadcasting corporation spokesman said the transmission was not interrupted and the only danger was to the demonstrators.

PREMIER DIVISION STANDINGS

Table with 8 columns: Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Rows include Ramtha, Faisally, Jazeera, Whidat, Hussein, Al Ahli, Amman, Ein Karem, Al Jeil, Orthodox.

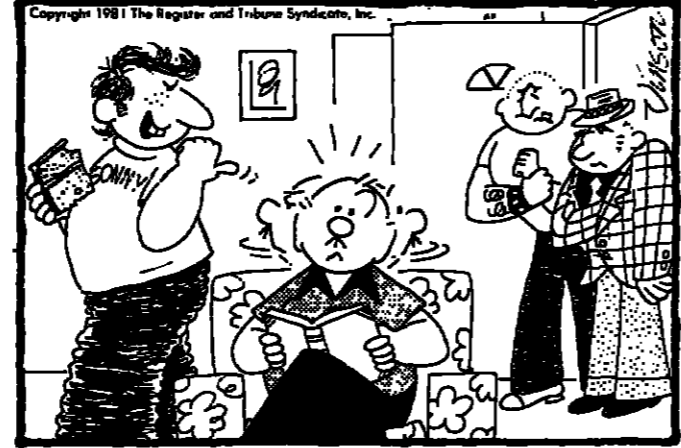
Electromagnet brings bones together



EDON — A new method of fracture treatment using the electric field seen in this picture being applied at a British hospital.

A flow of current in the region of the fracture. The pulser unit and coils are portable and easy to operate — enabling the patient to be treated at home.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"Some guys wanna see you about some money I owe."

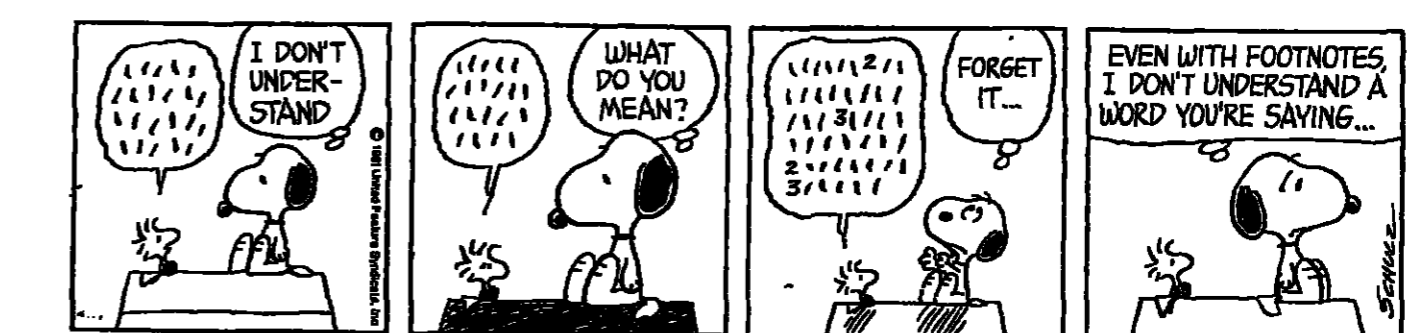
GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN What do you bid now? Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠9♥K85♦Q1076♣AKQ84

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Word game section with scrambled words: CAGIM, VOYCE, MOOBBA, TINKTE. Includes a cartoon of a man at a bank and instructions to unscramble the words.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by I. Judah Koolyk

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a forecast for Sunday, Aug. 16, 1981, and a horoscope section.

Horoscope section with text for various zodiac signs: ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19), TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20), GEMINI (May 21 to June 21), etc.

WORLD

Kania, Jaruzelski return as Glemp urges restraint

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (R) — Polish chief Stanislaw Kania left the Crimea for home today after meeting Kremlin boss Leonid Brezhnev against a backdrop of preparations for major Soviet manoeuvres around Poland.

Mr. Kania, accompanied by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, arrived at President Brezhnev's holiday retreat yesterday for consultations on Poland's continuing political troubles and food shortages.

A Tass news agency report gave no details of their talks yesterday but said a joint communique would be published.

Western diplomats in Moscow believe Mr. Brezhnev would have urged Mr. Kania to take a hard line against any further strike calls.

The Soviet media has made it clear in recent weeks it believes the Solidarity trade union is aiming to overthrow the Polish Com-

munist Party. The 74-year-old Kremlin leader will almost certainly have reiterated assurances, made at two previous summits with Mr. Kania, that the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact allies would tender any assistance to support the Polish Party, the diplomats said. Last Thursday Moscow announced week-long military manoeuvres along Poland's land frontier with Byelorussia and the Soviet Baltic states as well as on the Baltic Sea.

Western diplomats believe the manoeuvres, which begin on Sept. 4, could be intended to maintain pressure on both government and

Solidarity leaders. But there was no evidence to suggest plans for military intervention.

Next week the trade union plans a strike in support of demands for more access to the media.

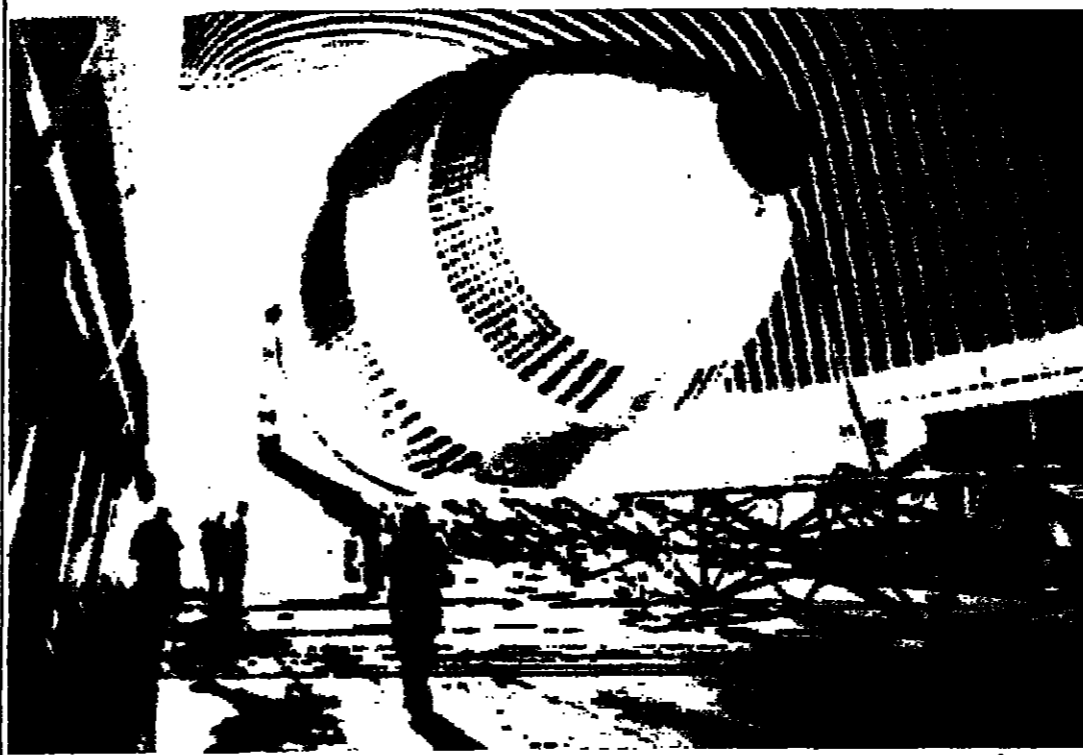
In Czestochowa, Polish Catholic primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp indirectly criticised protest marches in his country in his first major public address today.

Speaking to around 300,000 pilgrims who made an assumption day journey to Poland's holiest shrine here, Archbishop Glemp also called for moderation and cooperation on all sides.

His remarks appeared to be directed at a number of marches over food shortages, which appear to have ceased following an appeal by the independent union Solidarity, but more particularly at a planned march on Warsaw starting Monday in protest against the detention of political prisoners.

The government has said it will use all available means to stop the march, and Solidarity made a strong appeal last night for it to be called off.

Space Shuttle tank undergoes testing



The 'lox tank,' the liquid oxygen portion of the external tank of the Space Shuttle, was shipped from Marshall Space Flight Centre to NASA's Mishoud Assembly Facility in New Orleans. The tank, which measures 27 feet in diameter and 50 feet long, was used in structural testing and Mishoud will use it to check out cooling and equipment for the lightweight version of the Space Shuttle. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Indian oil state on strike

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (R) — A bomb exploded on a railway line at Pandu in India's northeastern state of Assam today as normal life in the state was paralysed by a 24-hour general strike.

The track was damaged but no casualties were reported in the explosion. It was the only incident in the strike, called by leaders of a 22-month-old agitation against foreign immigrants.

The strike went ahead despite an official announcement last night that the Indian government had invoked new anti-strike powers to ban stoppages in the oil-producing state for six months.

The stoppage, which began yesterday and was due to end at 7 p.m. (1330 GMT) today, was also staged in protest against the new anti-strike measures.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in a speech in Delhi today marking the 34th anniversary of India's independence that the ordinance to prohibit strikes in essential services had been misunderstood.

The government did not intend to suppress the working class, but there were some services where stoppages would mean untold hardship for people, she said.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) reported that armed police pickets had been posted and police patrols

increased in Assam today.

More than 290 people have died in the drawn-out agitation in the state, aimed mainly against illegal immigrants from Bangladesh.

At one time the agitators stopped the flow of oil from Assam and the action cost the country at least \$1.25 billion in lost oil production.

In her speech today Mrs. Gandhi told Indians to be extra vigilant because of what she called the piling up of arms in India's neighbourhood.

She did not mention Pakistan by name, but was clearly referring to that country when she said "The piling up of arms in India's neighbourhood poses a danger to all... India will have to be extra vigilant."

Mrs. Gandhi also spoke of the difficulties people faced because of rising prices, and said the upward trend had been arrested. Hoarding, black marketeering and profiteering were partly to blame for the price rises, she added.

She defended the recent decision to buy 1.5 million tonnes of wheat from the U.S., saying it had been bought comparatively cheaply and would be kept as a buffer stock and to deter hoarders hoping to force up domestic prices.

Ethiopia allegedly forced 45,000 into mass labour

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (R) — The anti-slavery society has accused Ethiopia of rounding up 45,000 people for forced labour in the northern town of Humera last year and said at least 1,626 died as a result.

In a report to a United Nations panel on slavery, the London-based society said Ethiopian exiles reported that guards went from house to house rounding up people and abducted others on the street.

Tedesse Terrefe, Ethiopia's Geneva-based ambassador to the U.N.'s European Office and other international organisations, called on the slavery panel to discount the report, saying it was based on anti-government sources.

The anti-slavery society urged the U.N. group to ask the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to make a formal investigation.

Society secretary Peter Davies said a number of Ethiopians had volunteered to help gather the sesame harvest at a state farm in

western Tigray province on the promise of pay, food and housing. But when they arrived in Humera they found no shelter or medical treatment, rations were scarce, and they received no pay, he told the U.N. panel.

"According to Ethiopian government supervisors at Humera 1,626 people died during the whole operation," Mr. Davies said. "They included those who died from sickness, persons beaten or tortured to death, those shot whilst trying to escape and those who simply starved."

In the report based on exile accounts, Mr. Davies said people had volunteered for work on the Humera state farm to escape unemployment in Addis Ababa and towns in Wollo and Gondar.

"Their numbers, however, were insufficient," the report said. "Other volunteers were therefore press-ganged into service. Guards went from house to house rounding up people."

Other people reported they were beaten up by security guards and abducted on the streets. The workers for the state farm were herded into crowded trucks with no food on a six-day journey, the report stated.

At Humera there were no shelters and wood and grass had to be collected as far as 12 kilometres away, Mr. Davies said. The area was heavily guarded to prevent workers escaping, he reported.

"If they needed medicine, they

had to buy it, but as no one received pay they were unable to get it and many died. Those who failed in their tasks were classified as counter-revolutionaries," he said. "Some of these counter-revolutionaries were sent to prison and never seen again."

Charles and Diana fly home

HURGHADA, Egypt, Aug. 15 (R) — Britain's newly-wed Prince Charles and his bride left here for home by air today after a three-day visit to Egypt, the first land stop of their honeymoon cruise in the royal yacht Britannia.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Mrs. Sadat flew from Alexandria to this Red Sea resort to bid farewell to the couple.

Their V.C.-10 took off for the Royal Air Force base at Lossiemouth, near Balmoral, in Scotland.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Hurghada yesterday aboard the Britannia after passing through the Suez Canal on their voyage from Gibraltar, passing Sardinia, the Greek islands and Port Said.

They entertained Mr. and Mrs. Sadat at a banquet aboard Britannia at Port Said.

Egyptian officials said President and Mrs. Sadat were keen to see the couple off as a gesture of esteem, friendship and amiable bilateral relations.

On Thursday, President Sadat presented the Prince with the Order of the Republic, first class, the highest Egyptian decoration open to foreigners who are not heads of state.

Top Yugoslav official dies



Stevan Doronjski

Born in 1919 in Krcedin, in the province of Vojvodina and a Serb by nationality, Stevan Doronjski completed high school in Sremski Karlovci and studied veterinary

medicine in Belgrade. He became a member of the Community Youth League (SKOJ) in 1937, and two years later, in 1939, joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY).

In the early months of the fascist occupation he organised the uprising in the district of Stara Pazova. After September 1941 he became political commissar of the Danube valley partisan detachment.

After the war he performed a number of responsible public functions. He was elected to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) at its Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congresses. At the Ninth Congress he was elected member of the Presidency of the LCY. At the Tenth and Eleventh Congresses of the LCY he was elected to the Presidency of the CCLCY.

From Oct. 1979 till Oct. 1980 Mr. Doronjski was president of the Presidency of Central Committee of the LCY. Stevan Doronjski passed away on Aug. 13.

Rembrandt small enough to fit inside a coat stolen again

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Why didn't alarm bells sound when a Rembrandt painting that could be worth \$1.8 million at auction was stolen from its South London gallery for the third time?

Because if there was a fire, there would not be enough time to dismantle the pictures from wires connected to a security system.

The Dulwich college picture gallery explained following the Friday robbery — the third heist of the same portrait in 15 years.

No details were given of the latest theft.

The gallery does have a security system but it would be "totally impractical" to have the 300 paintings on show all wired up, said the gallery's keeper.

The gallery is protected when closed by an ultrasonic system which is disconnected during the day when the 13 rooms are patrolled by eight attendants.

The missing picture is an early work by Rembrandt dated 1632, a portrait of Jacob de Gheyn III. It is only 30 by 25 centimetres, excluding the frame — easy to hide under a coat. It has been on display since 1814 when the gallery was opened as the first public art gallery in Britain.

It was one of eight paintings — two other Rembrandts, three Rubens, an Adam Elsheimer and a Gerard Fou — stolen by night-time thieves in Dec. 1966, in what was then the world's biggest art theft. The pictures had an estimated value of \$7 million.

The gang discovered a weak link in the security system, drilled their way through a panel in a side door and cut the pictures from their frames. They dumped their haul unharmed in a park within a week when their \$280,000 ransom demand was ignored.

The Rembrandt portrait was stolen again. Police grabbed a man who put it in a plastic bag, walked out of the gallery and got on a bicycle. He said he wanted to sketch it.

Stolen art is big business around

the world and in Britain the recovery is probably no more than 5 per cent, dealers believe. Scotland Yard, which is investigating the Rembrandt theft, has a special department dealing with stolen art and pioneered a computerised index of missing works.

The most valuable stolen paintings usually turn up again because they cannot be sold, but art experts say some valuable missing works must have been destroyed by thieves unable to find a buyer.

Ukrainian parents go home but children stay in U.S.

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (R) — The parents of a 13-year-old Ukrainian boy who sparked an international custody battle by seeking political asylum in the U.S. have flown back to Moscow from Washington.

Anna and Mikhail Polovchak emigrated to the United States with their three children in Jan. 1980 but when they decided to return to the Soviet Union, their elder son Walter sought, and was given, political asylum in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Polovchak, accompanied by their six-year-old son, Mikhail, were greeted with flowers at Moscow's Sheremetievo airport and escorted to a waiting car by a Soviet Foreign Ministry official.

Mrs. Polovchak broke down in tears as she left the airport building, after going through customs formalities, but told reporters she

felt fine. The Foreign Ministry official said the couple would rest for a few days at a hotel in Moscow before returning to the Ukraine but he added that they had not yet decided where they would settle.

In Chicago, Harvey Grossman, the director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), told a press conference that the Polovchaks had decided to return to the Ukraine to await the outcome of a legal battle over custody of their child.

Walter is now in temporary state custody but living with an aunt. The Polovchaks' 18-year-old daughter Natalie also stayed behind in the United States.

The official Soviet news media have accused the United States of abducting the boy, saying that his continued detention jeopardised relations between the two countries.

Laid off auto workers seek psychiatric help

By Graham Stewart

DETROIT — The depressed American automobile industry is accelerating the number of mental patients in this car capital. As the lines of jobless workers from the car industry grow at unemployment offices, so do the lines at hospitals and community crisis centres.

Local authorities are concerned by a marked increase in mental health problems in the Detroit area, heartland of the country's car industry and home of America's "big three" car companies, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

Hospitals report a record level of mental patients being admitted and some centres are even having to turn people away.

More people are also crying out for help on emergency hotline telephone services.

"There seems to be an increasing number of calls about violence, about suicide, about domestic violence," said Diane Wilkins, who answers one hotline in Detroit.

She says the number of emergency calls has gone up by 1,000 a month during the past year.

Detroit, a city of 1.2 million that is nearly two-thirds black, has the highest unemployment rate of any major city in the United States. Almost 15 per cent of the work-force have no jobs — twice the national average of unemployment.

The picture is not quite as bad in the state of Michigan, where the unemployment rate is 11.1 per cent or some 495,000 people out of work.

Judson Stone, director of a community health centre covering southern Detroit, said: "We discovered that three out of every five people coming to our centre were out of work."

"And we began to see a significant increase in child abuse, spouse abuse, marital tension... and a lot more drinking."

Not all the unemployment, however, can be blamed on the car industry, struggling to get back to profitability after losing four billion dollars last year.

The number of workers laid off by the car companies stands now at around 160,000 down from a peak of 300,000 last year.

But at least half those laid off have no hope of being recalled in the foreseeable future. Their jobs have either gone forever with the shutting down of obsolete plants or lost to robots in new plants equipped with greater automation.

Besides those laid off by the car companies, more than 100,000 other workers have lost jobs in related industries that supplied parts for the car assembly lines.

"It's much worse for those who worked for the small parts manufacturers because they usually didn't have any union welfare funds to fall back on," Mr. Stone said.

He explained that many laid-off workers had delayed their search for other jobs because they believed they would be recalled.

"Gradually the debts pile up and they finally realise they are not going to get their old jobs back," Mr. Stone said. "Some get angry, others get depressed."

He added: "We have people calling up and asking us about life insurance and it's not hard to figure out they are thinking of committing suicide."

And mental health programmes are being curtailed because of a cutback in federal and state funds.

"The community mental health centres are being overloaded," said Patrick Babcock, acting director of Michigan's Mental Health Department. "We are seeing an

extra heavy demand just when our resources are reduced."

Detroit's main hospital admitted 410 people with mental health problems in June — more than any other month since it opened nine years ago.

The picture is the same at Detroit's Northville Mental Hospital. Admissions were 463 in June and 473 in July, the highest level in the 29-year history of the

hospital.

The United Auto Workers (UAW) union, representing nearly all car workers, set up its own crisis centres to steer members through the red tape of getting government welfare when they were laid off. But these centres also found themselves increasingly dealing with the problems of mental stress.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Salisbury to be renamed after tribal chief

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Salisbury, the name of this country's capital since whites settled here nine decades ago, will soon be changed to Harare, the name of a black tribal chief who was living here when the settlers arrived. The capital was named after Lord Salisbury, the British prime minister at the time when the first British settlers arrived in the 1890s to annex the territory for Queen Victoria. Harare was a local tribal chief when the whites pitched their tents and planted the union jack to signal the beginning of an era of white minority rule in what was called Rhodesia.

Billy Carter disclaims Libyan ties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Billy Carter has told the U.S. Justice Department that he is no longer an agent of the Libyan government, according to documents filed with the department. In a final statement submitted to the department's foreign agents registration unit on Aug. 6, the younger brother of former President Jimmy Carter said he had terminated his activities on behalf of the radical government. Nevertheless, the Justice Department has not closed its books entirely on the affair which led to special Senate Justice Department investigations and embarrassed President Carter in the months before last year's election.

Indians end Bangladesh enclaves siege

DACCA, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Armed Indian nationals have ended their siege around the Bangladesh enclaves of Dahwagan and Angarpota, it was reported today. In a telephone interview, the deputy commissioner the Rangpur district said emergency supplies of food, medicine and other essential commodities were being sent to the enclave now that the siege is over. Relations between India and Bangladesh deteriorated sharply following reports of death from starvation in the enclaves because of the siege by Indian nationals. Bangladesh has lodged a protest with India over the incident.

Three Japanese climbers lost in China

HONG KONG, Aug. 15 (R) — Three Japanese mountaineers are missing in an attempt to scale the 7,719-metre Mount Kongur in China's Xinjiang region, the New China News Agency (NCNA) has said. The agency quoted Ryvichi Kotani, leader of the Japanese expedition, as saying in Peking on arrival from Xinjiang that team members were continuing to search for the missing climbers. The trio began their assault on the peak on July 20, the agency said. Two days later bad weather interrupted their ascent and they were lost to sight on July 31. "Base camp observers speculated the three were lost on their way back after conquering the peak," the agency said.

Cops and robbers use pigeons in the game

HONG KONG, Aug. 15 (R) — Police are trying to home in on a pigeon-fancier with a criminal bent. He has been threatening for the past month to blow up the office of an oil company unless he is paid 470,000 dollars (\$80,000) to be delivered by pigeon. Officials refuse to discuss the case but informed sources say it is being treated seriously, especially after 20 pigeons were left at a pick-up point, with instructions on how payment should be made. Police released the birds but they carried electronic devices instead of money and were followed by a helicopter. But they lost track of the flock and the next day the company had an angry telephone call reporting that only three birds had returned to their loft and none had any money. This week, several warning calls later, the extortionist delivered another basket, this time with six pigeons. They were released by police but managed to flutter only a few hundred feet before crashing back to earth. "May be they were overloaded with gadgets," one source said. "Certainly, they did not have any money. You would need a lot more than six or even 20 pigeons to carry 470,000 dollars." Police, meanwhile, are checking on bird-breeders in the colony.

People's Daily admits its shortcomings

PEKING, Aug. 15 (R) — The People's Daily, the staid and often turgid mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Party, has acknowledged on its front page that its stories were too long. It devoted a third of the page to the topic, including a reader's letter saying: "The longer the articles, the fewer the people who read them." According to recent figures, the People's Daily's circulation has shrunk from six million several years ago to 5.3 million. The biggest selling newspaper in China, with a circulation of about 8.5 million, is a four-page tabloid called Reference News which consists largely of foreign news reports reprinted from foreign newspapers and news agencies. It would sell even more copies but foreign diplomats, journalists and businessmen are not allowed to buy it.